The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., NOVEMBER 2, 1859. NO. 19.

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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The undersigned, Assignee of Jonathan Leslie, will offer at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Wednesday, the 16th of November next,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., A FARM, situate in Wayne township, Mifflin county, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less, adjoining the Juniata River and lands of Elijah McVey, David Jenkins, Samuel Wharton, and others, having a large frame house (unfinished) and a frame back building erected thereon, together with a frame bank barn about 40 by 66 feet, with a wagon-shed and corn-crib attached thereto. Also, a stone spring house. There are two never failing springs of good water upon the premises, one of them near the house and barn. Also, an apple orchard containing from 50 to 75 trees.

This farm is good limestone land, about fifty acres woodland, some of which is choice land for cultivation. It lies on the south side of the Juniata river, about one mile from the Newton Hamilton Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Newton Hamilton Dam of the Pennsylvania Canal, is in part upon the premises. A portion of the land lies upon Sugar Ridge, in the vicinity of large deposits of iron ore, and is considered a good site for manufacturing establishments.

This farm will be sold as the property of Jonathan Leslie, for the benefit of his creditors.

TERMS:—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of April next, when possession will be delivered, and the other half in one year, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

THEO. H. CREMER, *Assignee, &c.*

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859–4t.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS FOR A Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 14th day of November, 1859.

Abraham Crain, farmer, Franklin.
Hugh L. Cook, farmer, Cromwell.
Jonathan Cree, farmer, Dublin,
William Christy, surveyor, Alexandria.
John Davis, sr., farmer, Morris.
Joseph Forest, farmer, Barree.
John Gemmill, farmer, Porter.
Jacob Grubb, farmer, Penn.
Daniel Geissinger, farmer, Dublin.
Maize S. Harrison, tinner, Shirleysburg.
George W. Hazard, farmer, Union.
Collins Hamer, farmer, Porter.
Jacob Hess, farmer, Henderson.
John Jones, farmer, Tell.
William Lloyd, gunsmith, Warriorsmark.
George H. Lang, farmer, Walker.
Michael Low, farmer, Morris.
Jacob C. Miller, farmer, Barree.
Solomon Myl...; farmer, Cass.
R. C. McGill, founder, Alexandria.
Hon. Jonathan McWilliams, farmer, Franklin.
Thomas McNite, druggist, Shirleysburg.
Daniel Teague, farmer, Cromwell.
Levi Wright, farmer, Union.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Isaac Buck, farmer, Warriorsmark.
George Buchanan, laborer, Cassville.
David Cummings, farmer, Jackson.
Hugh Cary, farmer, Jackson.
Isaac Kurts, farmer, Walker.
Philip Cronse, shoemaker, Cassville.
M. G. Collins, farmer, Shirley.
Hugh Cunningham, farmer, Porter.
Robert Cunningham, farmer, Porter.
Henry Crane, laborer, Franklin.
Levi Dell, farmer, Union.
William Drake, coach maker, Shirleysburg.
Thomas Dean, farmer, Juniata.
Ephraim Doyle, cabinet maker, Shirleysburg.
Allen Edwards, farmer, Tod.
Isaac Euycart, farmer, Cromwell.
Joseph Grazier, farmer, Warriorsmark.
David Gates, farmer, Franklin.
Philip Holler, farmer, Brady.
James Harper, Esq., farmer, Dublin.
William Hileman, farmer, Morris.
George Horton, farmer, Tod.
William Hamer, farmer, Porter.
James Higgins, cabinet maker, Huntingdon.
William Harper, farmer, Dublin.
William Hess, farmer, Springfield.
Joel Isenberg, farmer, Porter.
H. B. Mytinger, farmer, Morris.
Samuel Musser, farmer, West.
Samuel Myers, farmer, Warriorsmark.
James Morrow, farmer, Franklin.
Jacob H. Miller, farmer, Union.
Michael Myers, farmer, Cromwell.
Isaac Oatenkirk, farmer, Brady.
Moses Robison, carpenter, Barree.
Adam Rupert, farmer, Henderson.
William K. Rahm, laborer, Huntingdon.
Jacob Stoufer, farmer, Warriorsmark.
G. W. Shaffer, farmer, Shirley.
Thompson Stains, farmer, Springfield,
Samuel Stryker, farmer, West.
David F. Tussey, teacher, Porter.
George Wilson, Esq., farmer, Tell.
Daniel Womelsdorf, J. P., Franklin.
Jacob Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
John P. Stewart, farmer, Oneida.
Washington G. Baker, farmer, Tod.
A. J. Dunlap, farmer, Tod.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Charles C. Ash, J. P., Barree.
Michael Baker, carpenter, Alexandria.
Isaac Cook, farmer, Carbon.
Asahel Corbin, farmer, Oneida.
David Colestock, farmer, Huntingdon.
Jacob Cresswell, surveyor, Cassville.
John Donelson, inn keeper, Union.
Benjamin Graffius, tinner, Huntingdon.
W. H. Gorsuch, merchant, Springfield.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Hopewell.
Samuel Hess, farmer, Henderson.
Thomas Henderson, farmer, Franklin.
Adam Hoffman, chair maker, Walker.
Thomas Huston, farmer, Jackson.
Joseph Hagey, farmer, Tell.
William Johnston, farmer, Warriorsmark.
George Miller, farmer, Oneida.
Henry Miller, farmer, Juniata.
John B. Moreland, teacher, Clay.
George McCrum, farmer, Barree.
George Noss, tanner, Tell.
A. Jackson Osborn, laborer, Jackson.
Abraham Pheasant, farmer, Cass.
John Shires, laborer, Warriorsmark.
James Slone, farmer, Henderson.
Moses Swoope, farmer, Union.
Peter G. Swoope, clerk, Huntingdon.
Richard Shaver, farmer, Shirley.
G. W. Thompson, M. D., Brady.
R. C. Templeton, carpenter, Cromwell.
Daniel Weight, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John B. Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
Ezekiel White, carpenter, Carbon.
Alex. B. Cunningham, merchant, Huntingdon.
Benjamin Isenberg, laborer, Porter.
John Thompson, tailor, Shirley.

Huntingdon, Oct. 26, 1859.

TRIAL LIST FOR NOVEMBER TERM, 1859.

FIRST WEEK.

Jacob H. Lex	vs	Caldwell & Hoover.
Wm. Stone	vs	Jno. T. Shirley, et al.
Leonard Weaver	vs	H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co.
John Montgomery	vs	Jno. R. Gosnell.
James Wall	vs	Jona. Wall.
Clement's Heirs	vs	M. J. Martin, et al.
Andrew Walker	vs	Wm. Cummins' Admrs.
Andrew Hegie	vs	Isett, Wigton & Co.
Mary Irvin	vs	Wm. Reed.
Gans & Moyer	vs	Wm. Fisher.
Miller Wallace	vs	Wm. McCauly, et al.
Mary McCauly	vs	West Banch Insurance Co.
Wm. H. Briggs	vs	Washington Vaughn.
David Rupert	vs	Fred. Schneider.
Wm. H. Gorsuch	vs	Cromwell School District.
Rorer, Graff & Darling	vs	And. Patrick.
Chas. Schriner	vs	Abrm. Lewis.

SECOND WEEK.

John Savage	vs	Mat. Trueman.
John Garner	vs	John Savage.
McNite, for use	vs	Robert Bigham.
S. L. Keen, Adm.	vs	Wilson & Gorsuch.
H. N. Burroughs	vs	A. R. Stewart.
H. & B. T. Railroad	vs	Jacob Cresswell.
J. K. McCahan	vs	Saml. Lehman, et al.
Thos. Welsh	vs	John French's Admr.
James Port	vs	Harrison & Couch.
James Ganoe	vs	Beck & Henderson.
Lucy Ann Stewart, for use	vs	David H. Eoster & Co.
Saml. D. Myton's Admrs.	vs	B. J. Williams & Swoope.
Chas. Mickley, for use	vs	H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co.
Catharine Householder	vs	Grub & Householder.

Huntingdon, Oct. 26, 1859.

MEAT CUTTERS and STUFFERS. The best in the country, and cheaper than ever, at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

Select Poetry.

LINES IN A SON'S BIBLE.

Remember love, who gave thee this,
When other days shall come—
When she who had thy earliest kiss
Sleeps in her narrow home;
Remember 'twas a mother gave
The gift to one she'd die to save.

That mother sought a pledge of love
The holiest for her son;
And from the gift of God above,
She chose a goodly one;
She chose for her beloved boy
The source of life and light and joy.

And bade him keep the gift—that when
The parting hour should come,
They might have hope to meet again,
In her eternal home;
She said his faith in that would be
Sweet incense to her memory.

And should the scoffer, in his pride,
Laugh that fond gift to scorn,
And bid him cast that pledge aside,
That he from youth had borne!
She bade him pause, and ask his breast
If he, or she, had loved him best?

A parent's blessing on her son
Goes with this holy thing;
The love that would retain the one
Must to the other cling;
Remember, 'tis no idle toy,
A mother's gift—remember, boy.

Miscellaneous News.

Sketch of Capt. John Brown, the Leader of the Harper's Ferry Insurrection.

[From the New York Herald.]

Capt. John Brown emigrated to Kansas from Central New York, in the fall of 1855, and settled in the township of Ossawattomie. He was accompanied by seven sons, the youngest being old enough to earn his livelihood. The birthplace of Brown is not positively known to the writer, but report has it that he was born in Kentucky. At the time of his death he was about sixty years of age. He was about medium height, slim, muscular, and possessing an iron constitution. He had blue eyes, sharp features, and long gray hair, wearing a full beard.

In December, 1855, during the "Shannon war," Brown first made his appearance among the free-State men at Lawrence. His entrance into the place at once attracted the attention of the people towards him. He brought a wagon load of cavalry sabres, and was accompanied by twelve men, seven of whom were his own sons. He first exhibited his qualities at the time the free-State and pro-slavery parties, under the lead of Governor Robinson on one side, and Gov. Shannon on the other, met to make a treaty of peace.—After Gov. Robinson had stated to the people who were gathered around the hotel the terms of the peace. Brown took the stand, uninvited and opposed the terms of the treaty. He was in favor of ignoring all treaties, and such leading men as Robinson, Lane, and Lowry, and proceeding at once against the border-ruffian invaders, drive them from the soil, or hang them if taken. General Lowry, who was chairman of the Committee of Safety, and also commander of the free-State troops, ordered Brown under arrest. The latter made no physical resistance, but it was soon discovered that he was altogether too combustible a person to retain as a prisoner, and a compromise was made with him by the free-State men, and he was released. He was informed by the leaders of that party that his remarks were intended to undo what they were trying to accomplish by means of the treaty; that he was a stranger in Lawrence and Kansas, and ought not, by his rash remarks, to compromise the people of Lawrence until he had known them longer and knew them better.

One of his sons, who was elected to the Legislature in February, 1856, was seized and taken from Ossawattomie to Lecompton in chains, a distance of thirty miles. His feet and hands were chained together with a large heavy chain, the size of that used upon ox teams. He was compelled to walk the whole distance beneath a burning sun. The irons wore the flesh from his ankles; he was attacked with the brain fever, was neglected, and died in two or three days. He was the companion of Governor Robinson, Jenkins, (since shot by Lane,) and some eight or ten others. Another son of Captain Brown was shot at Ossawattomie by a marauding party from Missouri. After the death of his first son, occasioned by the tortures and fatigue of his forced march, Brown swore vengeance upon the pro-slavery party, and it was frequently observed by the more prudent of the free-State men that he was evidently insane on the subject. He was always considered by them a dangerous man, was never taken into their councils, and never consulted by them with reference either to their policy or movements.

The destruction of the free-State Hotel and presses in Lawrence, in May, 1856, incited him anew to action, and organized a small company, composed chiefly of men who had been robbed, or whose relatives had been murdered by the pro-slavery party, and at the head of this band, armed with Sharp's rifles, bowie knives, and Colt's revolvers, he scoured Southern Kansas, and the name of "Old Brown" became a terror to all who opposed his will in that region. While he was thus marauding, five pro-slavery men were taken from their cabins at Pottawattomie creek, in the night-time, and shot dead. The pro-slavery party charged this deed upon old Brown, while the free-State party asserted that they could prove him in Lawrence, forty miles distant, when it happened, and that the horrid deed was perpetrated by the Budford's Geogia Ruffians, supposing that the victims were free-State men.

The news of this massacre reached Westport, Missouri, the place of rendevous of the "border ruffians," the same evening that the Kansas Commission sent out by the United States of Representatives arrived at that place. The excitement was intense, and was induced almost as much by the appearance of the Commission as by the news of the massacre. The "ruffians" swore vengeance upon the members and officers of the Commission, declaring that their blood should recompense for the slaughter at Pottawattomie creek, and but for the intercession of Mr. Oliver, the pro-slavery member of the Commission, and others, it was believed that the Commission would have been attacked.—It was at this time that the notorious H. Clay Pate organized a band of men in the streets of Westport, Mo., with the avowed purpose of entering the Territory and capturing "Old Brown." He raised about thirty men, and went into the Territory about twilight one evening, and was surprised at sunrise the next morning by "Old Brown," who was in command of nine men, armed as stated above.—Pate sent a flag of truce to Brown, who advanced some rods in front of his company, and ordered the flag-bearer to remain with him, and sent one of his own men to inform Pate to come himself. Pate obeyed, when Brown ordered him to lay down his arms.—Pate refused to give the order to his men, when Brown, drawing a revolver, informed him that he must give the order, or be shot down on the spot. Pate immediately surrendered up himself and men, and they were marched into a ravine near by, and kept until liberated and sent back to Missouri, by Col. Sumner, a few days subsequently, who also ordered "Old Brown" to disband and go home. The latter agreed to do so, if the Colonel would also agree to protect the settlers in that region of the Territory. This was the celebrated "Battle of Black-Jack Point," made famous by the "H. C. P." Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, who was the heroic commander of the surrendering party. Captain Brown was not much heard from again until the notorious Captain Hamilton made his incursions into Southern Kansas from Missouri in 1858, when he raised another company, and with Captain Montgomery, drove Hamilton and his companions back to Missouri, and marching his men into that State, took possession of one of the villages, shot one or two men, and liberated several slaves. This course of Brown was repudiated by Governor Robinson and the leaders of the Free-State party, in and out of Kansas, which caused Brown to publish a letter explaning his position, in which he assumed the entire responsibility of his acts, and relieved the Free-State men from any share therein. This letter was called the "Two Parallels," on account of the peculiar distinction made by the writer.

Captain Brown was a very strong believer in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church. He was fanatical on the subject of anti-slavery, and seemed to have the idea that he was specially deputed by the Almighty to liberate slaves and kill slave-holders. It was always conceded to him that he was a conscientious man, very modest in his demeanor, apparently inoffensive until the subject of slavery was introduced, when he would exhibit a feeling of indignation unparalleled. After matters subsided in Kansas, Brown intimated to some of his anti-slavery friends that he contemplated organizing an insurrection amongst the slaves in Kentucky and Tennessee. This fact becoming known to some of the leading anti-slavery men of the country, they refused him means with which to go on, and discouraged his proposed undertaking.—He spent a large portion of the last summer in visiting different Northern cities, and was tendered sums of money, with the understanding that he wished to secure a little farm upon which to settle in his old age. It is supposed that he employed the money thus obtained to hire the farm near Harper's Ferry, which he used as a rendezvous for the insurrectionists, and near which he so recently paid the last debt of nature.

Harper's Ferry Trouble.

Trial of the Insurrectionists.

FIRST DAY.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Oct. 25.—The preliminary examination of the prisoners captured at Harper's Furry, commenced this morning, before the Magistrate's Court. The following Magistrates occupied the Bench: Col. Davenport, Presiding Justice assisted by Dr. Alexander, John G. Lock, John F. Smith, Thomas H. Willis, George W. Eichelberger, Charles H. Lewis and Moses W. Burr.

At half-past ten o'clock, the Sheriff was directed to bring in the prisoners, who were conducted from the jail under a guard of eighty armed men. A guard was also stationed around the Court House, and bayonets are bristling on all sides.

Charles B. Harding, Esq., Attorney for the county, is assisted by Andrew Hunter, Esq., counsel for the Commonwealth.

The prisoners were brought in—General Brown and Edwin Coppee being menacled together. Brown seemed weak and haggard, with his eyes swollen from the effects of the wounds on his head. Coppee is uninjured. Stevens less injured than Brown, but looked haggard and depressed. There are a number of wounds on the heads of both. John Coppee is a light mulatto, about 25 years of age, and Green, who is about 30 years of age, is a dark negro.

Sheriff Campbell read the commitment of the prisoners, charged with treason and murder.

Mr. Harding, the State Attorney, asked that the Court might assign counsel for the prisoners if they had none.

The Court inquired if the prisoners had counsel, when Brown addressed the Court, as follows:

"I did not ask for any quarter at the time I was taken. I did not ask to have my life spared. The Governor of the State of Virginia tendered me his assurance that I should have a fair trial, and under no circumstances whatever will I be able to attend to a trial.—If you seek my blood, you can have it at any moment without the mockery of a trial. I have had no counsel. I have not been able to advise with any one. I know nothing about the feelings of my fellow prisoners, and I am utterly unable to attend in any way to my own defence. My memory don't serve me. My health is insufficient, although improving. There are mitigating circumstances, if a fair trial is to be allowed us, that I would urge in our favor, but if we are to be forced, with the mere form of a trial to execution, you might spare yourselves that trouble. I am ready for my fate. I do not ask a trial—no insult, nothing but that which conscience gives or cowardice would drive you to practice. I ask to be excused from the mockery of a trial. I do not know what the design of this examination is. I do not know what is to be the benefit of it to the Commonwealth! I have now little to ask other than that I be not foolishly insulted, as the cowardly and barbarous insult those who fall into their power."

The Court assigned Charles J. Faulkner and Lawson Botts as counsel for the prisoners.

Mr. Faulkner, after consulting the prisoners, said—"I was about to remark to the Court that, although I feel at any time willing to discharge any duty which the Court can legally, by authority of the law, devolve upon me. I am not, in the first place, aware of any authority which the Court has, sitting as an examining Court, to assign counsel for the defence. Besides, it is manifest from the remarks just made by one of the prisoners, that he regards the appearance of counsel under such circumstances, not as a *bona fide* act, but rather as a mockery. Under these circumstances, I do not feel disposed to assume the responsibility of that position. I have other reasons for declining the position, connected with my having been at the place of action, and hearing all the admissions of the prisoners, which render it improper and inexpedient for me to act as their counsel. If the Court had authority to order it peremptorily, I should acquiesce and obey that authority. But I am not aware that there is any such power vested in this Court, and as it is of the prisoners' desire, I will see that full justice is done them.

Mr. Botts said he did not feel it his duty to decline the appointment of the Court. He was prepared to do his best to defend the prisoners, and hoped that the Court would assign him some experienced assistant, if Mr. Faulkner declined.

Mr. Harding then addressed Brown, and asked him if he was willing to accept Messrs. Faulkner and Botts as counsel.

Brown replied—I wish to say that I have sent for counsel. I did apply through the advice of some persons to some persons whose names I do not now recollect, to act as counsel for me, and I have sent for other counsel who have had no possible opportunity to see me. I wish for counsel if I am to have a fair trial, but if I am to have nothing but the mockery of a trial, as I said before, I do not care anything about counsel. It is unnecessary to trouble any gentlemen with that duty.

Mr. Harding—You are to have a fair trial.

Brown—There were certain men, I think Mr. Botts was one of them, who declined acting as counsel, but I am not positive about it. I cannot remember whether he was the one, because I have heard so many names; I am a stranger here; I do not know the disposition or character of the gentlemen named. I have applied for counsel of my own and doubtless could have them, if I am not, as I said before, to be hurried to execution before they can reach here. But if that is the disposition that is to be made of me, all this trouble and expense can be saved.

Mr. Harding—The question is, do you desire the aid of Messrs. Faulkner and Botts as your counsel. Please to answer yes or no.

Brown—I cannot regard this as an examination under any circumstances. I would prefer that they should exercise their own pleasure. I feel as if it was a matter of very little account to me. If they had designed to assist me as counsel I should have wanted an opportunity to consult them at my leisure.

Mr. Harding—Stevens, are you willing that these gentlemen should act as your counsel?

Stevens—I am willing that that gentleman shall, (pointing to Mr. Botts.)

Mr. Harding—Do you object to Mr. Faulkner?

Stevens—No, I am willing to take both.

Mr. Harding then addressed each of the other prisoners separately, and each stated their willingness to be defended by the counsel named.

The Court issued a peremptory order that the press should not publish the detailed testimony, as it would render the getting of a jury before the Circuit Court impossible.

Lewis Washington, the first witness, stated that about one o'clock on Sunday night, he was asleep and awoke by a noise, and heard his named called. He went down and was surrounded by six men. Stevens appeared to be in command; Cook, Coppee and the two negro prisoners were along and another white man whom he afterwards recognized as Kagie. Col. Washington then proceeded to detail all the particulars of his being taken as a prisoner with his negroes to the armory, and the subsequent events up to the attack by the marines and their delivery.

A. M. Kitzmiller gave the particulars of his being taken prisoner and locked up, and that subsequently he had several interviews with Brown, who always treated them with a great deal of respect and courtesy. He endeavored to ascertain from Brown what object they had in view, and he repeatedly told him in reply that his only object was to free the slaves, and that he was willing to fight the pro-slavery men to accomplish that object. On one occasion during the attack, the witness said to Brown this is getting to be hot work, and if you will allow me to interfere, I can possibly accommodate matters. He went out with Stevens with a flag of truce on Monday afternoon. He requested Stevens to remain whilst he went forward, when Stevens was fired on and fell. He could only recognize Brown and Stevens, though he counted twenty-two men early in the morning armed with Sharp's rifles. When Stevens was lying wounded, he remarked to me, I have been cruelly deceived, to which I replied that I wished I had remained at home.

Col. Washington being recalled, said that in the conversation with Gov. Wise, Brown was told that he need not answer any questions unless he chose, to which Brown replied that he had nothing to conceal and had no favors to ask; that he had arms enough for 2,000 men, and could get enough for 5,000 if wanted.

Armistead Ball testified to the particulars of his arrest by the insurgents, and said that he had an interview, after his arrest, with Brown, who stated that he had come for no child's play, and was prepared to carry out his designs; that his object was not to make war against the people, and they would not be injured if they remained quiet. His object was to place United States arms in the hands of the black men, and proposed to free all the slaves in the vicinity. Brown repeatedly said that his whole object was to release the slaves. I asked him if some plan could not be arranged for the liberation of myself and others. He said we could only be released by furnishing able-bodied slaves in place of each. He recognised Green and Brown. Captain Brown told the prisoners, when the charge of the marines was about being made, that though he did not intend to injure them himself, they should equally occupy the post of danger with himself; that if they were not dear enough to their fellow-citizens to accept the terms he had proposed to secure their safety, they must be the worst of barbarians. Coppee, on the other hand, told himself and friends to get behind the engines, that he did not wish to see them injured. One of the insurgents (Becham) said "they have dropped him." Did not see Captain Brown fire once from the engine house; does not think he fired once. Green fired several times. The prisoners never were unreasonably exposed.

John Alstadt, one of the slave owners who was brought into the armory with his slaves, detailed the particulars of battering down his doors, and his seizure by six armed men.

[At this point Stevens appeared to be fainting, and a mattrass was procured for him on which he laid during the balance of the examination.]

The witness resumed—Thinks Brown fired several times; knows that he saw him with his gun levelled; saw all the prisoners except the yellow man, Copeland.

Alexander Kelly detailed the particulars of the collision with the insurgents, and the exchanging of several shots, but could not identify any of the prisoners.

Wm. Johnston testified to the arrest of Copeland, the yellow man, who was attempting to escape across the river. He was armed with a speer and rifle in the middle of the Shenandoah river; he said that he had been placed in charge of Hall's Rifle factory by Captain Brown.

Andrew Kennedy testified that he was at the jail when Copeland was brought in, and he questioned him. He said that he came from the Western Reserve of Ohio, and that Brown came there in August and employed him at $20 per month.

Mr. Faulkner objected to this testimony as implicating the white prisoners.

The presiding Judge said that his testimony could only be received as implicating Copeland.

Mr. Kennedy, resumed—Copeland said, our object was to release the slaves of this country; that he knew of nineteen in the party, but there were several others he did not know. Joseph A. Brua was one of the prisoners in the engine house, and was permitted to go out several times with a flag of truce. During the firing, Coppee fired twice, and on the second fire, Brown remarked, "that man is down." Witness then asked permission to go out, and found that Beckham had just been shot, and has no doubt that Coppee shot him.

Mr. Alstadt, recalled—Thinks that Captain Brown shot the marine who was killed; saw him fire.

The preliminary examination being concluded, the Court remanded the prisoners for trial before the Circuit Court.

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 25.—The examination to-day is merely to see whether the charges are of sufficient importance to go before the Grand Jury. To-morrow the Jury will report a bill of indictment and the case will be immediately called up for trial. There is an evident intention to hurry the trial through and execute the prisoners as soon as possible, for fear of attempts being made to rescue them. In case of servile insurrection, thirty days is not required between the conviction and execution as in other capital convictions.

The reason given for hurrying the trial is that the people of the whole country are kept in a state of excitement, and a large armed force is required to prevent attempts at rescue. It is presumed that the prisoners will demand separate trials. After conviction, but a few days will be given them before their execution. It is thought that all but Brown will make a full confession.

The prisoners, as brought into Court, present a pitiable sight; Brown and Stevens being unable to stand without assistance.—Brown has three sword stabs in his body and one sabre cut over the head. Stevens has three balls in his head, and had two in his breast and one in his arm. He was also cut on the forehead with a rifle bullet, which glanced off, leaving a bad wound.

The trial will go on to-morrow.

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 25, P. M.—The Circuit Court of Jefferson county, Judge Richard Parker on the Bench, assembled at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Grand Jury was called.

The Magistrate's Court reported the result of the examination in the case of Captain Brown and other prisoners.

The Grand Jury then retired and the witnesses for the State were examined before them.

At five o'clock the Grand Jury returned into Court and stated that they had not finished the examination of the witnesses, and were discharged until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is rumored that Brown is desirous of making a full statement of his motives and intentions through the press, but the Court had refused all further access to him by the Reporter, fearing that he may put forth something calculated to influence the public mind and to have a bad effect on the slaves.

The mother of Cook's wife was in the court house throughout the examination.—The general belief is that Cook is still in the mountains near the Ferry. On Sunday night, a woman who keeps the canal lock, says that he came to her house and asked the privilege of warming himself. She knows him well, and is a relative of his wife.

Coppee says that he had a brother in the party, and that Brown had three sons; also, that there were two others, named Taylor and Hazlett; so that, including Cook, five have escaped, twelve were killed, and five captured, making in all twenty-two.

The trial will commence to-morrow morning beyond a doubt, though much difficulty is anticipated in obtaining a jury.

Captain Brown's object in refusing counsel is, that if he has counsel, he will not be allowed to speak himself, and Southern counsel will not be willing to express his views.

American Vegetarian Society.

[From the Frankford Herald.]

The Tenth Annual meeting of the American Vegetarian Society was held in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, September 21st.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. William Metcalfe, of Phila.

Vice Presidents—Dr. John Grimes, Boonton, N. J.; Dr. R. D. Muzzey, Boston, Mass.; Dr. R. T. Trall, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Isaac Jennings, Oberlin, Ohio; Seth Hunt, Northampton, Mass.; J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon, Pa.; O. S. Posten, Esq., Harrodsburg, Ky.; H. S. Clubb, Grand Haven, Michigan; L. S. Hough, A. M., Lambertville, N. J.

Treasurer—Edmund Brooks, Philadelphia.

Secretary—Wm. Taylor, Kensington, Pa.

A number of letters from absent members were read, several addresses delivered, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"The members of the American Vegetarian Society assembled in this, the Tenth Annual Meeting, hereby declare their unwavering conviction of the truth of those laws which have heretofore been announced by authority of this body, as descriptive of the proper food of man;—namely that the Vegetarian diet is naturally adopted to secure health and longevity to the body, to the promotion of pure and elevating morality, and to the cultivation of the religious faculties of man. In proof of these positions we present the following facts:—

1st. Comparative Anatomy unequivocally demonstrates that man is not constituted either as an Omniverous or Carniverous being—but in the language of Prof. Owen "The close resemblance between the quadrumanous and human dentition, shows that man was *from the beginning* adapted to eat the fruit of the trees of the garden.

2d. The constant violation of physical laws in the indulgence of flesh food, weakens and blunts the intellect and finer feelings of the human mind, and the animal passions gain the mastery over reason and conscience.—Hence huge systems of wrong, like slavery, war and licentiousness, with all the popular and legal frauds—grow and flourish with the fleshly indulgences of mankind.

3d. Our vegetarian experience sustains all our anticipations in relation to abstinence from the flesh of animals as food, and the substitution of pure, nourishing and healthful fruits, grains and vegetables; and our dictary views have been confirmed and strengthened as best calculated to secure the requirements of our nature.

4th. Practical Christianity teaches that our bodies are temples of the spirit, and that it is necessary to keep the body in subjection—that we are not our own, but belong to God—and that it is good neither to eat flesh nor drink wine. It was also further

Resolved, That whilst lamenting the loss of our venerable President, Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, we nevertheless "mourn not as those without hope." We are assured that his great labors in the cause of vegetarianism will be a guide and a help for future students and teachers in countless numbers—and that he has entered into the blessings of a well spent life, in the mansions of heavenly peace.

Resolved That we have strong testimony of the benefits resulting from a vegetarian diet, from the fact that Dr. Alcott, when in his 28th year was given up by his physicians as an incurable case of consumption—not possible to live even a moderate length of time; yet by adopting the vegetarian mode of life, he thereby lengthened out the period of his existence to double the average age of man.

Power of Kindness.

A young school teacher had one large boy, Joe Stanton, who was ringleader in all mischief. The first day he managed to make the school a scene of roguery and confusion. The poor teacher went home with a heavy heart. The next day she thought if she could gain the confidence of this boy, and have him on her side, she should have little trouble with her school. As it closed in the afternoon, she spoke kindly to him, and asked his help in closing the school-room door. He readily complied. As she turned homeward, Joe followed. At length she inquired:—

"Have you any sister, Joseph?"

The right cord was touched.

"I had one sister," he said, "little Mary, but she died;" and thus encouraged by the ready sympathy of the listener, he went on to tell that Mary was his only sister, and that he used to take care of her, and carry her out of doors, and draw her in the wagon he had made for her, and that she loved him "more than any one else did," and always used to run to the door to meet him when he came home. "But she is dead, now," he added, "and I have not anybody that takes care of me. She had a fever, and she did not know me when I spoke to her, and in just a week she died. Her grave is right over here," he continued, "and perhaps you would like to see it some time."

The teacher willingly went with him, asking still further about little Mary, as they passed along, till at length as they approached the grave and sat down upon a stone near it, poor Joe could no longer wipe away the tears as he had done, when, one by one, they trickled down, for the fountains within were broken up. He covered his face with his hands and wept aloud.

"She's dead, he exclaimed again, "and nobody cares for me now."

"I will care for you, Joseph," said the kind teacher, as she laid her hands upon his now uncovered head; and she spoke to him of Heaven, and the happy meeting of those whom death has severed, and of One who cares for us more than all earthly friends, and who will help us if we wish to do right.

Then as he grew calm, and they had risen to go, she told him of all her own sorrow—of the father whom she had lost—of her loneliness—of her wish to be useful while she supported herself by teaching—of how hard the Westbrook school seemed to her, and how she meant to do the best she could for him, and for all her scholars.

"I'll help you, Miss Mason," responded Joe. "I'll help you all I can," and then the old mischievous twinkling coming again, he added, "I guess the rest of the boys won't trouble you much. They'll do pretty much as I want 'em to."

Joe was subdued and won by the power of kindness. And hard, indeed, must be the heart that kindness cannot win.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 2, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
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NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
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Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements.

☞ Attention, by F. H. Lane.
☞ Stray Steer, by John Weight.
☞ Medical Notice, by J. B. Ludon, M. D.
☞ G. Ashman Miller advertises in to-day's *Globe*.

Democracy.

Is there, says a cotemporary, a word in our language that has the ring of our noble watchword, Democracy? It touches at once every chord of our being, because in itself it comprises all the best men have dreamed, all the greatest sages have thought, all that the highest flights of human reason have reached. It epitomizes all the results of the painful labors of mankind from the rude attempts of savage ignorance to the beautiful fabric of civilization. It is like a brilliant pinnacle perched on a high rugged hill, up which struggling millions have toiled and are still toiling. Democracy—the rights of the people! Not the rights of individuals; not the rights of class, or section, but the rights of all including each. Nothing selfish, partial, limited, but the full recognition of one's claim, the unfettered development of each one's faculties, the unrestricted enjoyment of each one's rights. This is Democracy. Is it wonderful that its trumpet sounds wake mankind from the sleep of lethargy; that at its echoes the ramparts of prejudice, the strong fastnesses of tyranny and fanaticism are shaken down, totter and fall? Was so potent a name ever inscribed on any banner, a name that in itself betokens victory? The party that owns this banner, must be national, it will be universal. It is born from no local passion, from no selfish interest, from no personal prejudice, from no transient expedient or passing cause, its vital spark as an eternal truth. It claims nothing at the expense of others, it stands upon the immutable foundation of truth and justice. Even those that oppose it are loth to sunder every bond. Those that leave it repent and return. Democracy is the pride of our land; it is that which makes the shining bacon to mankind, the star of hope to present and future generations. Not our shipping that dots every sea, not our fertile, boundless lands, not our inventions and gigantic strides, make us the wonder of the world. These are but the offspring, the practical manifestation of the great principle embodied in our party name—the rights of the people, the rights of all. Can the most prolific brain invent a just cause that is not embraced in its protecting arms? Is there a wrong against which it has no weapons? The noble tree which grows only in the richest soil, the young roots of which are fed with the blood of patriot men, that noble tree extends it sheltering branches over everything that is good and just, but wrong and error cannot live within its realm. The party which watched over the birth of this nation, which sat by its cradle, which reared it to youthful manhood, that party shall be its guardian angel so long as Providence has decreed to prolong its days. Let no rash imaginings, no impatient ardor, seduce the unwary from a brotherhood which has ever been faithful to its trust. Let no one rashly condemn when the results have been so grand, and abandon the bright lights of the past for the fitful will-o-the-wisp of the present.

☞ The Harper's Ferry difficulty is giving the Opposition considerable trouble. Many of the Democratic presses are attempting to make the Republican, or Opposition party, responsible for old Brown's desperate effort to bring about an insurrection of the slaves, while the Republican, or Opposition press, are equally bitter in their denunciation of Brown's conduct. The extreme Republican, or Abolition presses, are the only ones sympathizing with Brown and his deluded followers, and we predict that before six months the Abolitionists will again be an organization separate and apart from the Republican, with their own candidates for President and other offices.

Time works radical changes, as well in politics as in everything else, and we should not be surprised to see good come out of the evil designs of the fanatics who have for years been a curse to our country. We shall wait patiently for the good times coming.

☞ Something *is wrong, somewhere.* Almost every week, complaints are made by our subscribers in every part of the county, that they do not receive their papers regularly, and sometimes not at all. We have missed mailing our papers on Wednesday but once for many months, and we cannot see why our subscribers on the railroad east and west, do not find their *Globes* at their respective offices on that day. The fault is not with us. We hope there is no *'double teaming'* us, going on.

Look Out For Them.—The following information which we get from the Harrisburg Daily *Telegraph* should receive the attention of our citizens:—"Our attention has been called to the fact that a large amount of counterfeit bills are constantly passed by a set of well-dressed sharpers who are, or profess to be, canvassers for, or peddlers of, bank note detectors and publications containing fac similes of bank notes, coins, &c. Many of this class are always provided with a large supply of bad bills, and as they are supposed—very correctly—to be good judges of money, any bills they offer are taken without being scrutinized. Their pretext for carrying counterfeit bills is, that the notes are necessary to explain to customers the details of their method of detection, but large amounts of this bogus money is passed whenever opportunity offers. The police ought to hold them equally with others who are found with bad money in their possession; for if they only intended to make a legitimate use of this counterfeit, or marked in some manner that no one could be deceived by them. These same parties are always prepared to buy up the bills of broken banks, at about ten or twelve cents on the dollar, which we believe are only purchased to be altered and passed again.—They are in fact the agents of counterfeiters and should be narrowly watched. We advise the public to keep a strict look out for men who are desirous of buying the bills of broken banks."

☞ We have two very good reasons for occupying so much of our paper with the Harper's Ferry trouble: First, it is all the talk and all of any interest in our exchanges. Second, everybody wants to know all the particulars, so we give all we have room for, and hope our readers will be satisfied.

Trial of the Insurgents.

The prisoners, five in number, were brought into Court at Charlestown, Va., on the 25th. On the 26th, the second day, the Grand Jury brought in true bills against the prisoners.—They contain three counts: First, for conspiring with negroes to produce an insurrection; second, for treason to the Commonwealth; and third, for murder. The prisoners desired to be tried separately; and Brown was put upon his trial first. A number of witnesses were examined on the 2d, 3d, and 4th days. On the afternoon of the 4th day, several witnesses for the prisoner were called, but did not answer, when Brown arose from his mattress, (and evidently excited,) and standing on his feet, addressed the court as follows:

May it please the Court: I discover that notwithstanding all the assertions that I have received of a fair trial, nothing like a fair trial is to be given me, as it would seem. I gave the names, as soon as I could get at them, of the persons I wished to have called as witnesses, and was assured that they should be subpœnaed. I wrote down a memorandum to that effect, saying where those parties were; but it appears that they have not been subpœnaed, so far as I can learn. And now I ask, (if I am to have anything like at all deserving the name and shadow of a fair trial,) that this proceeding be deferred until to-morrow morning, for I have no counsel, as I have before stated, in whom I feel that I can rely. But I am in hopes that counsel may arrive who will attend to seeing that I get the witnesses who are necessary for my defence. I am myself unable to attend to it. I have given all the attention I possibly could to it, but am unable to see or know about them, and can't even find out their names, and I have nobody to do any errand, for my money was all taken from me when I was sacked and stabbed, and I have not a dime. I had two hundred and fifty or sixty dollars in gold and silver taken from my pocket, and now I have no possible means of getting anybody to go my errands for me, and they have not been done, nor have all the witnesses been subpœnaed; they are not within reach and are not here. I ask at least until to-morrow morning, to have something done if anything is designed; if not, I am ready for anything that may come up.

Brown then lay down again, threw his blanket over him, and closed his eyes, and appeared to sink in tranquil slumber.

Mr. Hoyt, of Boston, who had been sitting quietly all the day at the side of Mr. Botts, arose amid great sensation and addressed the court as follows:

May it please the Court: I would add my voice to the appeal of Brown, although I had no consultation with him, that the further hearing of the case be postponed until the morning. I would state the reasons for this request. I am informed, and have reason to believe, that Judge Tilden, of Ohio, is on his way to Charlestown, and will undoubtedly arrive at Harper's Ferry to-night, at 7 o'clock, and have taken measures to secure that gentleman's arrival at this place to-night, if he reach Harper's Ferry. For myself, I have come from Boston, traveling night and day, to volunteer my services in defence of Brown. I cannot take the responsibility of undertaking his defence as I am now situated.

The gentlemen who have defended Brown have acted in an honorable and dignified manner in all respects; but I cannot assume the responsibility of defending him myself for many reasons. First, it would be ridiculous for me to do it. I have not read the indictment through. I have not, except so far as I have listened to this case and heard the counsel this morning, got any idea of the line of defence proposed. I have no knowledge of the criminal code of Virginia, and have had no time to read it. I have no time to examine the questions arising from this defence, some of which are of considerable importance, especially those relative to the jurisdiction over the armory grounds. For all these reasons, I ask a continuation of the case till morning.

Messrs. Botts and Green, counsel for Brown, with Hoyt, after some remarks, withdrew from the case. The proceedings at this point were postponed, and at 6 o'clock the Court adjourned.

The Judge instructed the Sheriff to shoot the prisoners if any effort was made to rescue them.

Great excitement prevailed in the town, and the guard has been increased, the conduct of Brown being regarded as a trick.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—ARRIVAL OF ADDITIONAL COUNSEL.

Charleston, October 29.—The Court met at ten o'clock this morning. The Judge announced that he had received a note from the new counsel of the prisoner, requesting a delay of a few minutes to enable him to have a brief interview with the prisoner. He would accordingly wait a short time. Soon after, Brown was brought in, and took his usual recumbent position in bed. Samuel Chilton, of Washington City, appeared as the additional counsel for the prisoners, and was qualified. Henry Griswold, of Cleveland, was also qualified as counsel for the prisoners.

Mr. Chilton made an explanatory statement. He was unexpectedly called upon yesterday to aid in this defence. He came with the expectation of merely assisting the gentlemen who were conducting the defence, but on reaching here he found that they had withdrawn from the case. He then determined to do his best, not feeling at liberty to refuse, under the circumstance. However, it would be impossible for him to discharge the full duty of counsel, not having had time to read the indictment, or examine the evidence already given. He made no motion, but he would advise the delay of a few hours, that he and his brother counsel could make some preparation.

The Court decided that the trial must go on. No more delays could be granted.

The trial then proceeded.

Mr. Hoyt, for the prisoner objected to receiving as evidence, the letter of Gerritt Smith, heretofore published; also the autobiography of Brown, written by himself.

Several witnesses were then examined by Mr. Hoyt, and cross questioned by the prisoner while lying in his bed, wrapped up in a blanket. The testimony was mainly relative to Brown's kind treatment of his prisoners. At one o'clock a recess was taken for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Several witnesses for the prisoner were examined, all proving that Brown treated his prisoners with humanity, and frequently expressed his regret that bloodshed should have been caused by him, in self-defence. The defence closed their testimony at about four o'clock, and the State desired to give the case to the jury without argument. Capt. Brown insisted that his counsel should argue the case after the opening speech for the State. The Court adjourned till Monday morning, when the counsel for the prisoner will proceed.

The witnesses having all been examined, the Commonwealth at 4½ o'clock, commenced the opening argument for the Commonwealth, and spoke only for about forty minutes. He reviewed the testimony as elictied during the examination, and dwelt for some time on the absurdity of the claim or expectation of the prisoner that he should have been treated according to the rules of honorable warfare.—He seemed to have lost sight of the fact that he was in command of a band of murderers and thieves, and forfeited all title to protection of any kind.

The court then adjourned at 5 o'clock to meet again at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, when Mr. Chilton will deliver the opening speech for the prisoner.

The Harper's Ferry Trouble.

Charlestown, Oct. 26.—Brown has made no confession, but on the contrary, says that he has full confidence in the goodness of God, and that he is confident that he will rescue him from the perils that surround him. He says that he has had rifles levelled at him, knives at his throat, and his life in as great a peril as it now is, but that God has always been at his side. He knows that God is with him, and fears nothing.

Alexander R. Boteler, member of Congress elect from this district, has collected fifty-one hundred letters from the citizens residing in the neighborhood of Brown's house, who searched it before the arrival of the marines. Letters are also in possession of Andrew Hunter, Esq., who has also a large number of letters obtained from the house by the marines and other parties. Among them is a roll of conspirators containing 47 signatures. Also a receipt from Horace Greeley for letters, &c., received from Brown, and an accurately traced map from Chambersburg to Brown's house. Also a copy of a letter from Brown, stating that the arrival of too many men at once would excite suspicion, and that they should arrive singly. Also a letter signed Merriam stating that if $20,000 was wanted, C. S. was good for one-fifth. Brown tells them to let women write letters, not men. Also a letter from J. E. Cook, stating that the Maryland election was about to come off, the people will become excited, and we will get some of the candidates to join our side.

ARREST OF COOK—HIS IDENTITY ESTABLISHED.

Chambersburg, Oct. 26.—Capt. John E. Cook, was arrested yesterday, by Messrs. Daniel Logan, and Claggett Fitzhugh, at Mont Alto, Franklin county, fourteen miles from this place. There is no doubt of this being the man. His printed commission, filled up and signed by Gen. Brown, and marked No. 4, was found upon his person; also a memorandum written on parchment, of the pistol presented to Washington by Lafayette, and bequeathed to Lewis W. Washington, in 1854. The pistol, he says, is in a carpet bag which he left on the mountains. He was fully armed and made a desperate resistance.

He came out of the mountain into the settlement to obtain provisions. He was much fatigued, and almost starved. He was brought to this place at 8 o'clock last night. After an examination before Justice Reisher, and being fully identified by one of our citizens who formerly knew him, he was committed to jail to away a requisition from Governor Wise. He acknowledged having three others with him on the mountain. One of them was seen and conversed with. He had a blue blanket over his shoulders, and carried a Sharpe's rifle and double-barreled gun. He said one belonged to his partner, who had gone for provisions.

Parties will go in search of the others today.

DISCLOSURES BY ONE OF THE INSURGENTS.

Charlestown, Oct. 27.—John Copeland, the mulatto prisoner from Oberlin, Ohio, has made a full confession to the U. S. Marshals, Mr. Martin, of Virginia, and Mr. Johnson, of the Northern District of Ohio. He has given the names of the party at Oberlin who induced him to go to Harper's Ferry, who furnished the money for his expenses, &c. He also states that a movement of a similar character was contemplated in Kentucky about the same time. Many persons in Northern Ohio, whose names have not heretofore been mentioned, are directly implicated. His confession is withheld from the public until the trial is over, by order of Governor Wise. Mr. Johnson was shown to-day a number of letters implicating Gerrit Smith and a number of prominent men of Oberlin, Cleveland and other points of Ohio. Among the letters is one signed Horace Greeley & Co., that had enclosed $41, for seven letters from Kansas and two from Ohio. It was directed to J. H. Kagi, one of the killed, but as he had been a correspondent of the *Tribune*, this letter had evidently enclosed his pay. Another letter from Capt. Brown to one of his sons, dated April 16, 1859, details a visit to Gerrit Smith, at Peterboro, which the writer regarded as highly encouraging; that Smith gave him $180, and that he also received at his house, a note good for $200 more. Also, that Smith had written to his friends at the East, that $2,000 must be raised for Brown, of which he would agree to furnish one-fifth himself. There is also a notice of a draft from the cashier of the New York State Bank, sent him by direction of Gerrit Smith, dated Albany, August 29, 1859. Marshal Johnson, has also a list of officers of the Provisional Government, and a list of contributors to the project.

Marshal Johnson left for Cleveland last evening, taking copies with him. The examination made by marshal Johnson settles the fact that this movement had long been maturing; that many prominent men in the Northern States have given money and influence in its behalf, and when the facts are made public a sensation may be expected.

How the Abolitionists Talk.

The New York papers of Oct. 24th contain reports of two Abolition sermons delivered in that city on Sunday night. We quote from the Reverend Tighland Garnet, the following remarks on the late insurrection:

"It was the duty of every man who loved 'the cause,' to say in regard to this subject, that this movement was right; and any man who could not boldly say so, had much better say nothing at all. *Their only regret should be that the movement had failed.* * * * * There is not power enough in the State of New York to arrest Gerrit Smith. The whole West would rise, and the government knows it."

The Rev. Geo. F. Noyes, on the same evening, made use of the following:

"I do not believe it is meant that the pulpit should be silent on the only subject that is agitating this Republic; and if the pulpit would only take proper stand on this great question, *what benefit and reformation could be done!* We must make this question not only a political issue, *but a part of our religion.*"

Joshua R. Giddings delivered a lecture to a large audience, in Philadelphia on Friday night last. [We copy from a city daily:]—"On appearing on the stand he was received with loud applause. After alluding to the late trouble, he sketched the condition of slavery in various States of this Union. He maintained that every State has the power of establishing liberty within its border, independent of the General Government, and that the Federal Government has no business to defend slave States from violence arising out of slavery. The Union between the States does not imply that all the States should defend slavery. I hazard nothing in saying that the people of the free States do not wish to uphold slavery, although they feel that each State should have her constitutional rights.

This is not the time to speak of Brown or his companions. Those who know him speak of him more highly than I could; most of his companions—those who are most fortunate—are dead. I must speak for the future. Like the gallant American naval heroes who sailed into the harbor of Tripoli in a fire ship to burn the vessels of our country's enemies, they have fallen, but their countrymen honor their memory. [Applause.]—The speaker referred here to the ground taken by John Quincy Adams in Congress on the slavery question, to the actions of Miner of Pennsylvania, and to his own opinions in Congress which secured his expulsion from his seat in the House. He also referred to the Mexican war, and said that those who fell there were murdered to secure the extension of slavery. This, he said, our free-State people do not like any more than they like to support the slave-trade.

He also referred with bitterness to the operations of the fugitive slave law, among the mountains of his native Somerset, in this State, and in Ohio; in the latter State one murderer who shot a fugitive yet remains unhung.—[Laughter and applause.] He spoke of the case of the Oberlin Rescuers, and said that the Western Reserve stand boldly up against the fugitive slave law, and despise the coward who, knowing his rights, *dare not* maintain them. The attempts of the Executive to force slavery on Kansas made John Brown what he was; he was persecuted, and his sons slain, and in his desperation he has struck the blow that has thrilled the nation. An "irrepressable conflict" *has* arisen, [applause,] and he that does not look it in the face, does not do his duty. Now, as to Brown, I presume he has told the truth when he says he only went to Virginia to free the slaves. In doing this he has only agreed with nine-tenths of the people of the free States. I know he has never come up to my opinions on this point, and my notions are said to be too strong for a Philadelphia audience. [Laughter.] I have said and believe that it is morally wrong for a man to remain in slavery, if he can get free. I would strike down a slave-catcher at my own door. But I shall not express these sentiments in Philadelphia. [Long-continued laughter and applause.]

For years I have given fugitives money and arms, and taught them their use. I am opposed to taking life, except in defence of life or liberty. So, too, think the people of Northern Ohio. I have been requested to tell what I know of Brown. I am of opinion that he came to Jefferson, where I reside, on Saturday, and spoke in our church on the next Sunday. He spoke of his Kansas troubles, and also of his doings in Missouri. I believe nearly every Democrat and every Republican contributed to pay for Brown's lecture [applause.] In talking to Brown I spoke against slavery, but I did not utter as radical opinions as I do generally in public. Brown did not speak of Virginia, to me, or of arms, or of his associates. Nor do I think any one but his associates knew of his Virginia movements. And no one who knows my circumstances will think I ever gave $300 to Brown. [Laughter.] I gave *three* dollars, once, to relieve the personal distress of Brown's son—not three hundred; but little did I believe this three dollars was to frighten Virginia, and strike terror to the heart of the Federal Government. [Great laughter.] When I read of Brown's living at Harper's Ferry, and making his attack there, I was astounded.—But I will say, that if Gerrit Smith, or any one else, gave money to free slaves without blood-shedding, they certainly offended against no law of Ohio. Lovers of liberty know their rights and cannot be frightened.

But I recall the attention to the causes of the *emeute* at Harper's Ferry. It was caused by a series of unconstitutional outrages, by the National and State Governments. Our statesmen have cringed to the South, and have stained the soil of the free States with the blood of freemen. There is no mistaking the feeling of our people. Let timid people keep quiet. If the causes of such troubles continue, the dangers will also continue.—Let our Territory be consecrated to freedom if peace is to continue.

Mr. Gidding closed by quoting John Quincy Adam's "Let it come, (i. e. that is the fight between freedom and slavery)—in peace or in blood, I say let it come!"

There was no disturbance of any kind during the lecture, which was listened to with the deepest attention.

Winter Protection of Trees and Plants.

Fruit and ornamental trees planted this Fall, and benefitted by a mound of earth a foot high thrown up around the trunk. Let this earth be brought to the tree from another quarter, not taken off from the extremities of the roots, and so exposing them, as is too often done. Such a mound will keep the trees steady against the wind, and protect the trunks from the inroads of mice. Cunning as these vermin are, they don't know enough to ascend a bank of fresh earth in search of green fodder. For pear trees, subject as they are to frozen sap-blight, we would suggest the additional defence of a light board or section of bark set up against the south side of the trunks. A hay-band wound on loosely, answers a good purpose. Dwarf pears need special care in winter, if the ground continues bare. Their roots need a covering of manure or a mound of earth.

As to cherry trees, do the best you can, and even then, expect some injury and loss in the Northern States. For the splitting of the trunk so common, the protection recommended for the pear tree is worthy of trial.

Grape vines not perfectly hardy should be laid on the ground and fastened there, and then covered with a litter or a few inches of soil. So of tender roses and shrubs; they may be bundled up in straw, or covered with matting or ever-green boughs, but they are generally safer if bent to the ground and covered with a little earth.

Cure for a Felon.—These very painful affairs often baffle the skill of our best physicians, and any receipt for their prevention or cure should be gratefully received. An acquaintance of ours has informed us of a simple remedy, which has effected upon him a thorough cure. The spinal marrow of an ox, put on a cotton rag, and applied to the felon, changing it every few hours, is the remedy. It is simple, and worth a trial by those afflicted.—*Harrisburg Patriot & Union.*

Monument to Mr. Broderick.—We understand that a movement is on foot, in which many of the merchants and business men of this city participate—calling a public meeting to consider and adopt the best means of erecting a suitable monument to the memory of the late Senator Broderick. We cannot doubt that this enterprise will receive prompt and liberal encouragement.—*Bulletin, 21st ult.*

Completed.—The double track on the Pennsylvania Railroad has been completed through most of Westmoreland county. The cars now run on both tracks east and west of Greensburg, and the trains pass each other for the first time, on the high embankment on each side of the town. It is said that the two banks have cost the company, since they have been taken out of the hands of the contractors, half a million of dollars.

☞ John Brown is the father of twenty-two children—a force sufficient, itself, to take Virginia and frighten the slaveholders everywhere. We suppose some of these children were girls, but we don't think that would make any difference. Women would scare the Virginians—"babes in *arms*" would do it.—*Exchange.*

☞ Materials for Flowers, handsomely assorted in boxes, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!!
NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,
AT BEN JACOBS'
AT BEN JACOBS' CHEAP CORNER, CHEAP CORNER.

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN! H. ROMAN! H. ROMAN! H. ROMAN!
NEW CLOTHING JUST RECEIVED, NEW CLOTHING JUST RECEIVED, NEW CLOTHING JUST RECEIVED,
Call at Roman's Clothing Store for your Clothing.
Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

$10,000 REWARD!!
MOSES STROUS,

Will risk the above sum that he can Sell Goods, to everybody, at prices to suit the times. His stock has been renewed for FALL and WINTER, and he invites all to call and examine for themselves.

His stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Such as Over Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for old and young.

GROCERIES, of the best; QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with Goods and Prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. MOSES STROUS.
Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

HARDWARE
FOR THE MILLION!!!
A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER BEFORE,
AT CITY PRICES, BY
JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance, 1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.
2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from
20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER
Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS, CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE, OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY, VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.
☞ All orders receive prompt attention. JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

THE
CASSVILLE SEMINARY
AND
NORMAL SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN
CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND
Send for a Catalogue!!
Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,
Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:
MORNING TRAIN
For Hopewell & Intermediate Stations, leaves at 7:40 A. M.
Returning, arrives at Huntingdon at 12:33 P. M.
EVENING TRAIN
For Saxton and Intermediate Stations, leaves at 5:00 P. M.
Returning, arrives at Huntingdon at 8:36 P. M.
JNO. J. LAWRENCE, *Superintendent.*
Huntingdon, Sept. 14, 1859.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!—
FAREIRA & THOMSON,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS, of every description. Also, Buffalo Robes, Furred Gloves and Collars, No. 818 Market Street, (*above Eighth, south side,*) PHILADELPHIA.
Wholesale and Retail.
N. B.—Storekeepers will do well to give us a call, as they will find the largest assortment by far to select from in the City, and at Manufacturers' Prices.
Sept. 28, 1859—4m.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

1859. 1859.
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
consisting of every article of gentlemens' furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house.
M. GUTMAN & CO.
Sept. 21, 1859.

GOOD NEWS!
WASHING CLOTHES BY PRESSURE!!
After fifty years experimenting, the proper article has at last been invented for women, in their hard labors on the washing day.
"IT IS EVEN SO!"
Come and be convinced that we are ahead of every machine in use. *Half the time, half the hard labor, and half in wear and tear, is saved.* Little boys and girls can do the work for their mothers. The undersigned have purchased the exclusive right of Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, to make and sell J. T. Mudge's
EMANCIPATOR WASHING MACHINES.
We desire the public to call and examine this truly Labor-saving machine. It can be seen at our shop on Washington street.
BALL & PEIGHTAL.

We, the undersigned, having thoroughly tested the above machine, take pleasure in recommending the same to the public, assured that they will find it all that is above claimed:

Peter Swoope,	Mrs. Lydia R. Orbison,
Dr. J. H. Dorsey,	" Annie E. Scott,
J. S. Morris,	" Elizabeth Williamson,
Christian Long,	" E. B. Saxton,
Chas. H. Miller,	Wm. Brewster,
John M. Cunningham,	Mrs. M. C. Given,
John S. Miller,	" Mary B. Simpson,
D. H. Foster,	" Mary C. Marks,
Mrs. C. J. Cunningham,	" Lizzie L. Dorris,
" Julia M. Miles,	" Ann E. Campbell,
" C. A. Lewis,	" Jennie C. Murray.

Huntingdon, August 3, 1859.

BELL, GARRETTSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A general Banking business done. Drafts on Philadelphia, Pittsburg, &c., constantly for sale. Money received on deposit, payable on demand without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates.
August 17, 1859.*

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HAMS, SHOULDERS AND SIDES for sale at T. P. LOVE'S.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1859.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Miss Kate Dean, the American Prima Donna, favored our citizens with one of her concerts on Monday evening, in the M. E. Church, and was quite successful. We never before heard any one who had so complete command of their voice as Miss Kate Dean. From the highest soprano to the lowest sound possible. Unlike operatic performers, she articulates in such a manner that all may understand her, and know what she is singing. We have listened to many celebrities and we feel justified in saying that she will compare favorably with any we have yet heard anywhere. Her voice is musical and sweet, and at once captivates the listener. We cannot speak too highly of this gifted cantatrice, but can assure the public at large, that they will deprive themselves of a grand musical entertainment by not embracing an opportunity when it is offered. To say the least we can of her, she is graceful, modest, good looking, and sings charmingly.

THE CONTINENTALS AT LEWISTOWN.—Prof. Coyle and the Continentals visited Lewistown last week, and gave two concerts. The *Democrat* speaks in the following glowing terms of them:—

The Continental Vocalists of Huntingdon, assisted by Prof. Coyle, gave two concerts in this place on Monday and Tuesday evenings, to full houses, and their performance gave universal satisfaction. Although this company has not had the benefit of many years practice, their singing is truly excellent and with a little cultivation, will vie with the first companies of vocalists traveling. They are, withal, gentlemen in the true acceptation of the term, affable, honest, and exemplary, and we commend them to all with whom they may sojourn.

The *Gazette* has the following:—The Continentals, with Prof. Coyle, the pianist, gave two concerts in the Town Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and were listened to with much gratification by those in attendance. They sing well, are gentlemen in conduct, and deserve encouragement wherever they go.

THEY MUST HAVE THEIR FUN.—The little girls and boys, (and some large and old enough to be better employed) had a 'high old time' on Saturday night, throwing corn against the windows of houses. If we had not known that Hallow Eve was near at hand we might have became alarmed for the safety of our citizens. Their charges upon our windows made us think of the scattering shot of the insurrectionists. The chickens, geese and pigs came in for their share of the fun on Sunday. All who engage in such sport should be careful and not charge too heavily upon glasses easily broken. Be easy, boys and girls.

LECTURE.—We have been informed that the Standing-Stone Literary Association intend to give a series of public lectures during the approaching winter. The first lecture of the course will be delivered in the Court House, in this place, during the first week of the November Court, by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, of Philadelphia. We heartily approve this movement, and hope the citizens of the borough and vicinity will liberally sustain the Association in this enterprise. The proceeds of the lectures are to be applied to the purchase of books for their library.

NOTICE TO BOYS AND OTHERS.—Boys and young men are in the habit of tearing down hand-bills with as much coolness as they do many other mischievous acts. We give them notice now, that hereafter we intend to protect any bill issued from our office, and will have arrested and punished, all who tear down or otherwise destroy such bills. A few days boarding in the County Jail may teach our mischievous boys and young men a lesson they will not soon forget.

WHO CAN BEAT IT?—Late on Wednesday evening last, we received from Geo. F. & W. McCabe, several pounds of a No. 1 sausage, made from a hog they butchered, which weighed *five hundred and eighty-one pounds* clean meat. If any butcher, or other person can beat the McCabes, we should like to hear of it, and—taste the sausage. Our young friends will please accept our thanks for their generous present.

ANOTHER MUSICAL TREAT.—Prof. Coyle and his class of young ladies on the piano, intend giving concerts in the Court House on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of the first week of the November Court. We can assure everybody, "the rest of mankind and all their relations," that they may expect a rich, rare and racy entertainment. We feel confident they will be well patronized, as it is for a good cause.

☞ Saturday night, Oct. 29th, 9½ P. M.—The Excelsior Cornet Band are now giving us a serenade. Their music always good, appears a little more so to-night. Hope they'll never tire.

11½ same night, were aroused from our slumbers by the String Band. Music never sounded sweeter. Call again.

AN OLD HOUSE.—The old one story log house, one of the oldest in town, in which our old and respected fellow citizen, Daniel Africa, Esq., was born, was taken down a few days since. J. Simpson Africa had a correct picture of the house taken by Mr. Camp, and has it set in a heavy gilt frame.

ONLY A DIME.—The Dime Song Book—The Dime Speaker—The Dime Cook Book—The Dime Receipt Book—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ The Huntingdon Home String Band will give a grand Instrumental and Vocal Concert on Tuesday evening of second Court week. The proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of instruments for the use of the Band. We predict for them a crowded house.

SNOW.—On Wednesday afternoon last, we were visited with quite a squall of snow and sleet. It fell to the depth of about an inch, and remained for a day or so, and then disappeared faster than it came.

☞ Capt. Jas. Bell has retired from the *Tyrone Star*, and is now located at No. 55 North Third street, Phila., selling clothing. M. H. Jolly, Esq., of Altoona, has taken charge of the *Star*.

☞ The Pictorial Edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, just published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phila., is for sale at Lewis' Book Stationery store.

ALWAYS READY FOR CUSTOMERS.—G. Ashman Miller has on hand a good assortment of Goods in his line. See his advertisement and give him a call.

☞ Dried Currants—a good article for sale at G. A. Miller's store.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ROCKVIEW, Oct. 29, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—Autumn with its many changes is quickly hastening away. Winter with its chilly blasts and robes of snow is fast approaching us. We do yet occupy a space among the living. And will we be prepared to say (?) when autumn closes, The autumn is past the winter has come and we are yet on good terms with our God. It is not my intentiou writing a sermon, so with something else.

I am happy to state, Mr. Editor, that the citizens of Porter township are awakening to the great cause of education. Greater interest appears to be taken in educational affairs this year, than has been for a number past. Why not have as good schools in Porter township as any other township in the county? I say we *can* have. All that is required is a little more exertion—a little more of that *laborious industry* which ever climbs the hill of science. When this is done, Porter can boast of as good public schools as there are in the State. Perhaps better.

Our schools opened on the 17th, in charge of the following named teachers: Mr. David Tussey, Loup S. H.; Sam. Hewitt, Knode S. H.; —— Grove, Barree S. H.; Harry W. Flenner, Aqueduct S. H. I have not ascertained the name of the teacher employed at Gemmill's house. Schools to be open five months the present year. Six months is generally the regular length of time.

A few evenings ago I had the pleasure of being among the number of a very large party given by Capt. Geo. Whittaker, which was decidedly among the best I ever had the pleasure of attending. I am inclined to think it could not have been otherwise, when such ladies as the Captain's daughters were at the head of it. After enjoying ourselves as young folks generally do on such occasions, we were invited to supper. Finding the table filled with all the good things imaginable, you may rest assured Mr. Editor, we feasted sumptuously. After partaking of a bountiful repast, we continued our former exercises by singing

Row away, row,
And we'll have another row.

So singing until I sung my humble self into the toothache, I bade the fair maidons adieu, and turned my face homeward, wishing the past was yet to come.

Yours truly, RIDGER.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe *Lung Affection*, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (*free of charge*,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.* The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

Oct. 26, 1859.-2m.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients; are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operation, will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

THE TRIUMPH COMPLETE.

Another perfect cure of Epilepsy by Dr. Hance's Epileptic Pills.

DURANTS NECK, PERQUIMAN'S Co., Oct. 1st, 1855.

DR. HANCE—Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted with falling fits for some years past, I determined to give your Pills a trial, (advertisement of which I saw in some of the papers,) and continued to use them for some months, until I was entirely cured. I believe them to be a first rate article; and since I have used them, I have not had one attack, and am now in the enjoyment of good health.

I am, very respectfully,
Yours, &c., JONATHAN J. JACOBS.

P. S. The Pills were recommended to me by Mr. Nathan Newby, of this county, to whose address you sent them.

Those Pills, besides curing Epilepsy, are a specific for all modificatious of nervous disease. Price $3 per box; two boxes for $5; twelve boxes for $24. Persons enclosing a remittance will have the Pills sent them through the mail, on its receipt. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, No. 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., to whom orders from all parts of the Union must be addressed.

MARRIED,

On the 27th October, near Ennisville, by Rev. G. Tarring Gray, Mr. DORSEY SELKNITTER, of Manor Hill, to Miss MAGGIE MILLER, of the former place.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Oct. 31.—There is very little export demand for Flour, and the market is firm. Sales of about 700 bbls are reported at $5,25 for good straight superfine, and $5,75 for Western extra and choice brands. Holders generally are asking our lowest quotations for standard brands, and the trade are buying moderately at from these rates up to $6@7 ₱ bbl for extra family and fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are very scarce, with small receipts and sales to note at $4,25 for the former and $4 ₱ bbl for the latter, Penna Meal. WHEAT—There is not much demand, and prices are steady, with sales of 4,000 bus at $1,25@1,30 for common and prime reds, mostly at the latter rate, and $1,35@1,40 for white. Rye is also steady at 90c for Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request, and sales of 5,000 bus yellow are reported at 96c afloat, and 95c in store, including some inferior at 92c, and now at 75@80c, as to condition. Oats are in better demand, with sales of 3,500 bus prime Delaware at 42c afloat.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, some time since, a red steer, supposed to be three years old, with a piece off his right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN WEIGHT.

Spruce Creek, Nov. 2, 1859.*

ATTENTION! The Brigade and Staff Officers of the 4th Brigade 14th Division of P. V., are hereby commanded to convene in full uniform at the office of the Brigadier General, in Huntingdon, on Wednesday of the second week of November Court next ensuing, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of auditing all just claims on the military fund of this Brigade. Notice, also, is hereby given to all persons having claims on said militia fund, to present their claims in proper form, at or previous to the said meeting of the said Auditors.

F. H. LANE,
Huntingdon, Nov. 2, 1859. Brigadier General.

MEDICAL NOTICE.—In accordance with the often expressed wish of a number of physicians of this county, *to have the late Huntingdon County Medical Society revived or re-organized*, the undersigned begs leave to call a meeting of the Professsion, to be held at the Masonic Hall of the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the 15th day of November next, at 2 P. M., and he would friendly and cordially invite all regular physicians of the county—those "*who are graduates of some respectable Medical School, recognized by the State Society, and those who have been practitioners for at least fifteen years, and who, moreover, are in good moral and professional standing in the place where they reside, and are regular practitioners*"—to attend the proposed meeting and join therein for the above purpose.

J. B. LUDEN, M. D.,
Censor for Huntingdon District Penn. State Med. Society.
Huntingdon, Nov. 2, 1859.

DON'T FORGET,

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Nov. 2, 1859.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's and Colburn's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys.
Davies' Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie's stock of Dress Goods embraces the choicest styles, and greatest variety to be found in market.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie will give a pledge to the public, that if they call on them for good bargains and cheap goods, they will not be disappointed.

TAKE NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted, either by note or book account, will save cost by calling forthwith and settling up, as I am determined to have all my old accounts closed.

JAMES BRICKER.

Huntingdon, Oct, 19. 1859.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.—
JOS. MIDDLETON & CO.
Nos. 156 and 158 North Fourth Street, (above Arch street,)
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ BRANDIES, WINES and GINS imported direct and warranted *pure*, and sold to Druggists and Hotel Keepers at lowest wholesale prices.

☞ The assortment consists of Otard, Pinet and Rochelle Brandies; Old Port, Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon and Champagne Wines; also, a large stock of Monongahela Whiskey, Holland Gin, Irish and Scotch Whiskey.

October 19, 1859–3m.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,
S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.

October 19, 1859–1y.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling Rag Carpet at only 25cts. per yard, and all Wool Carpet at 75cts. per yard.

ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL, IS THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD, for the *Cure* of *Coughs and Colds*, Croup Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of *Consumption*, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predisposed to Consumption. It attacks the root of disease, and makes the fell destroyer succumb to its influence. It also produces free expectoration, and induces healthy action in the diseased Mucous Membranes and Tissues. It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of *Asthma*. One dose of this invaluable Syrup often gives ease, and consequently sleep, which the peculiar nature of this disease denies him. It is very pleasant to the taste, and prompt in its effects. *Try it*, and be convinced, that it is invaluable in the cure of *Bronchial affections*.

☞ PRICE 50 cts. per BOTTLE.

Prepared only by
A. ESENWEIN, *Druggist*
N. W. Cor. NINTH & POPLAR Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—For sale by J. Read and S. S. Smith, Huntingdon, R. McBurney & Elias Musser, McAlevy's Fort, John D. Rothrick, Marklesburg, and Geo. K. Smith & Co., Phila., and Storekeepers and Druggists generally.

October 19, 1859–6m.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 16th day of November next, to wit:

1. David Annandt and David Hare, Executors of the last Will, &c., of Joseph Kemp, deceased.
2. John E. Ketterman, Administrator of Jno. Shingler, late of Tod township, deceased.
3. John S. Isett, Administrator of James Gardner, late of Franklin township, deceased.
4. Jane Wilson, Administratrix of Samuel Henry, late of Barree township, deceased.
5. John Rung, Guardian of Miles Lightner, a minor son of Henry Lightner deceased.
6. James G. McClure, Administrator of John McClure, late of Tell township, deceased.
7. Henry L. Close, Guardian of Nancy A. and Mary J. Smith, minor children of James B. Smith, deceased.
8. Elijah Morrison and John Morrison, Administrators of John Morrison, deceased, who was one of the Executors of George Askins, deceased.
9. Henry L. Scruder, Adminstrator of Henry Scruder, late of Franklin township, deceased.
10. John Gemmill, Administrator of Joshua Stevenson, late of Indianapolis, Indiana, formerly of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.
11. George H. Steiner, one of the Executors of the last Will, &c., of Robert Moore, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register,
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1859.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie have the *largest* and *cheapest* stock of Goods in town.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling the genuine Hanover Buckskin Gloves, which cannot be found at any other store in Huntingdon.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 20th day of August, A. D. 1859, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the 84th year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 20th day of August, 1859, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 21st day) of November, A. D., 1859, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 19th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the 84th year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1859.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exponas, Lev. Fa. and Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY THE 14TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, viz:

All the defendant's right title and interest, in and to, about two hundred acres of land, more or less, situated in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, about one hundred acres of which is cleared, and has thereon a two story log and frame house and a double log barn and other out buildings, and adjoins lands of George Steffer and John Stein on the east, Geissinger and others on the west, J. Irvin and Samuel Steffer on the north. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Solomon Hamer.

ALSO—A certain tract of land containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, situate in Jackson township and county aforesaid, and adjoining lands of George Dergea, Edward Dougherty and others, being the same tract of land which the said George Stein, by Deed bearing date 1st April, 1854, conveyed to the said David R. Stonebraker. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David R. Stonebraker.

ALSO—A tract or parcel of land situate in Walker township, and adjoins lands of Wm. and Abram Speck, John White, Daniel Africa, Esq., John Lefford and others, containing sixty-four acres and thirty-one perches and allowance, and being that part of a tract surveyed on a warrant granted to Peter ——, which was formerly owned by William Orbison. Also, a parcel of land situate in the township of Walker, and adjoins lands of Daniel Africa, Esq., James Port, John McCahan's heirs, and other lands of Thomas White now levied on, containing twenty-two acres and one hundred and twenty-seven perches and allowance, it being part of a tract surveyed on a warrant in the name of William P. Orbison, a part of which is cleared and enclosed. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas White.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to, three hundred acres of coal land, be the same, more or less, bounded by lands of the H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co., Samuel Diggins and others, being on the north of Shoop's Run, about twenty acres cleared and under fence. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Dr. Horace L. Brown.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Isaac Sharrer, one of the defendants in and to a tract of land situate in the township of Shirley, in the county of Huntingdon, containing seventy acres, more or less, about forty acres of which are cleared, bounded on the north by land of Samuel Lutz, on the south by land known as Smith's Improvement, on the east by Aughwick Creek, and on the west by lands of James Clark's heirs. Having thereon erected a two story frame house and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Isaac Sharrer.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendant, being one seventh of an undivided tract of land situated in Shirley township, containing about fifty acres, more or less, ten acres cleared, no improvements, and adjoins lands of Wm. McNite on the south, the Aughwick Creek on the east, Samuel Grove on the west, and others.

ALSO—About forty acres, more or less, (defendant owning all of said lot of ground,) adjoining lands of Isaac Sharrer on the north, George Haugheuberry and others on the west, James Smith on the south, and Aughwick Creek on the east. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Hicks.

ALSO—A tract of land situate in Barree township, adjoining lands of Josiah Cunningham, Edward Cox and the heirs of Robert Logan, deceased, containing about fifty acres, having thereon erected a two story log house, a log barn, &c., about fifteen acres cleared, and an orchard on the premises. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Peightal.

ALSO—All defendant's right, title and interest in and to a lot of ground in Porter township, containing one acre and fifteen perches, more or less, having thereon erected a frame house, two story high, and adjoins lots of Thompson's heirs on the north, Wm. Shaw on the west, and others; the house is twenty-six feet by thirty.

ALSO—A lot of ground in same township, containing one acre, more or less, and adjoins lots of Jacob Hoffman on the north, Wm. Shaw on the west, and Thompson's heirs on the south, and others, and Public Road on the east, has thereon erected a frame barn. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Daniel Shively.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to about one hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Cass township, in Hare's Valley, about fifty acres cleared, and has two log houses, one and half stories high, and a double log barn, and grist mill with two run of stones, thereon erected, and adjoins lands of Humphrey Chilcott on the east and south, and James Apgar and others on the north and west. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Yarman.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a lot of ground in Broad Top City, Carbon township, it being lot No. 155 in plan of said town, fronting on Railroad Avenue thirty feet, and extending back ninety feet to Hazel Alley, and adjoins lots of the Improvement Company on the north and east, having a two story frame house with kitchen attached thereto, 30 by 20 feet, with a stone basement for a store room. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Amos Clark.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to about sixty acres of land in Oneida township, Huntingdon county, be the same, more or less, bounded on the east by lands of Charles Green, south by lands of Elija Green's heirs, and on the west and north, by George Green and others, about forty acres of which is cleared, and has thereon a two story log house and double log barn, and other out buildings. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Andrew Walker.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the town of Marklesburg, Penn township, fronting on the main road leading from Huntingdon to Bedford, sixty feet, and running back —— street one hundred and sixty feet to a fifteen feet alley, and No. 30 in plan of said town, having thereon erected a two story frame house and shop, and other out buildings, (dwelling house 16 feet by 24 feet, &c.) Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Anthony Beaver.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land in Morris and Franklin townships, and known as the Union Furnace property, containing eighty-seven acres, more or less, fifty acres of which is cleared, has thereon a large brick house, a frame barn, sixty by forty feet, a furnace stack, and a number of other tenant houses, and adjoins lands of R. P. Wallace's heirs on the north-west, and Alexander Stewart on the north-east, B. F. Wallace on the east and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel P. Wallace, Benjamin F. Wallace, Mary Neff and Dr. Jacob Gemmill, lately trading under the name of Samuel P. Wallace & Co.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Tell township, Huntingdon county, containing —— acres, more or less, about —— acres cleared, has thereon a one and a half story log house, log barn and other out buildings, and adjoins lands of David Jones on the east, Samuel Hackadom on the south, Wm. Widney on the north and west. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William McMullen.

Also, the following property of James Entrekin, to be sold at the Court House, on Thursday, the 10th day of November, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

1. A lot of ground in Carbon township, Huntingdon county, containing two and a half acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Jesse Cook on the north and west, and a tract of land formerly owned by John Torrell, partly cleared and no improvements thereon.

2. Also—Sixty acres, more or less, in said township, being part of the Isaac Cook survey, adjoining lands of the H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co. on the north and west, and lands formerly owned by Speer & Dougherty on the south, and others, being all timber and coal lands.

3. Also—Two hundred acres of land in Tod township, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of the H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co. on the north, lands of John Savage on the west, lands of James Steel and others on the south and east; all timber and partly coal lands, with no improvements thereon.

4. Also—One hundred acres of land in said township, be the same more or less, all timber land, and adjoining lands of Frederick Crum on the south, John Savage on the north and west, and Michael Stone on the east.

5. Also—Fifteen acres of land in said township, be the same, more or less, adjoining lands of Nicholas Crum and Conrad Snare's heirs on the south, Wm. S. Entrekin on the north and west, known as the Ore-bank Tract, with no improvements thereon.

6. Also—A lot of ground in the town of Marklesburg, in Penn township, fronting on Main street, sixty feet, more or less, and running back at right angles to said street, one hundred and fifty feet, more or less, having thereon erected a two story log house, a frame stable and other buildings, adjoining lots of John Householder on the south-west, and a lot owned by Mr. Harris on the north-east, and known as the property now occupied by George Householder.

7. Also—A corner lot of ground in the said town of Marklesburg, fronting on Main street sixty feet, more or less, and extending back at right angles, one hundred and fifty feet to an alley, adjoining John Householder, Esq., on the north-east, Main Cron street on the south-west, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and frame stable, blacksmith shop and other out buildings.

8. Also—One hundred acres of land in said township of Penn, adjoining lands of Garner's heirs on the north and east, Jacob Boyer on the south, and other lands of defendant on the west, fifty acres of which are cleared, more or less, having thereon erected three log houses, a stable and other buildings, occupied by Isaac Kyler and Daniel Kyler.

9. Also—Sixty-five acres, more or less, adjoining lands above described on the north-east, and other lands of defendant on the north, south and west, about five acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected two two story log houses and other improvements, being situated in the said township of Penn, occupied by Jesse Snare and Amos Abbott.

10. Also—Two hundred acres of land in the said township of Penn, adjoining lands above described on the north, east and south, and lands of Edward Duncan on the west, about fifty acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected two log houses and other buildings, occupied by Robert Gill and Thomas Marlin.

11. Also—Two hundred acres of land in said township of Penn, about one hundred and twenty acres of which are cleared, more or less, adjoining last described land on the west and north-west, Jacob Boyer on the north-east, Wilson and Gardner on the east, and others on the south, having thereon erected a log house, a bank barn, 36 by 60 feet, and other buildings, occupied by Adolphus Cunningham, and known as the Enyeart Farm.

12. Also—Seventeen acres of land in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of George Kieth on the east and south, Shoenberger's heirs on the north and west, about five acres of which is cleared, having thereon erected a log house and log stable.

13. Also—One hundred acres of land in Hopewell township, be the same more or less, about fifteen acres of which are cleared, adjoining lands of Nicholas Liun on the west, John Faggart on the north, and other lands of defendant on the east and south, having thereon erected a small cabin house.

14. Also—Three hundred acres of land, more or less, in said township, fifty acres of which are cleared, more or less, adjoining lands of Nicholas Liun on the north, Furnace lands on the west, the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River on the south, and other lands of the defendant on the east.

15. Also—Two hundred acres of land in said township of Hopewell, be the same more or less, adjoining lands known as the Rough & Ready lands on the west, the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River on the south, and other lands of defendant on the east and north; on which are erected a large frame dwelling house and large frame barn, known as the Shy Beaver Farm.

16. Also—Thirty acres of land, more or less, adjoining the above described on the east and north, the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River on the south, Furnace lands on the west, having thereon erected a frame Grist Mill, three stories high, with four run of burrs, and all other necessary fixtures, water right, &c., a small frame dwelling house and other out buildings, known as the Shy Beaver Mill tract.

17. Also—A tract of land in said township of Hopewell, containing four hundred and seventy-five acres, be the same more or less, adjoining the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River on the east and south, Rough & Ready Furnace lands on the west, and others on the north, about two hundred and fifty acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected two two story log dwelling houses, two frame barns, the one thereof being 48 by 74 feet, the other thereof being 40 by 74 feet, and other buildings, known as the Buchanan Farm.

18. Also—A tract of land containing three hundred and thirty acres, be the same, more or less, in said township of Hopewell, about thirty-five acres of which are cleared, adjoining lands of William Steel's heirs on the east, and the main branch of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, including the Island, on the south, and other land of said James Entrekin on the west and north, having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house 50 by 36 feet, with kitchen attached, a two story stone dwelling house 46 by 35 feet, with kitchen attached, a stone bank barn 72 by 40 feet, a frame stable and other buildings, known as the Mansion Farm.

19. Also—All defendant's, right, title and interest of, in and to a tract of land in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, and adjoins lands of Mary Shultz on the west, Adolphus Cunningham on the east, Robert Gill on the north, and Samuel Beaver on the south, containing two hundred and six acres, more or less, and one hundred acres cleared, with a log house and barn thereon, and known as the James Keith property.

20. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of Robert Duncan on the east, David Liun on the west, and Joshua Hicks on the north, containing one hundred acres, more or less, having thereon a log house, two stories high, and now occupied by Abram Donaldson.

21. Also—A tract of land in Penn township, near Marklesburg, and adjoins lands of Henry Boyer on the north-west, David Shell's heirs on the south-west, and others, containing two hundred and seventy-five acres, more or less, of which about one hundred and twenty acres are cleared, having thereon a new log house, large frame barn, warehouse and water station, and the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad passes through the same. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Entrekin.

The Entrekin Property will be sold THURSDAY, the 10th of NOVEMBER.

☞ All sales advertised for *the first day of the Court*, will be adjourned over until the following Wednesday, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second Court week.

GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1859.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, &c.

The best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Plain and Figured French Merinos, English Merinos, Fancy and Plain, All Wool De Lains, Plaids, Mouslino De Lains, Alpacas, Lavella Cloths, De Barge, Coburgs, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, Cotton and All Wool Flannels, Sack Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, Linseys, Brown and Blue Drills, Blankets, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Gauntlets, Cotton and Wool Hoisery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, Barred and Plain Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Ladies' Vests, &c.

Also, Woolen Shawls, Waterloo and Bay State, Single and Double Brocha.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt, &c.

Also, a large lot of Carpets and Oil Cloths, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 12, 1859.

TREES!! TREES!!!—The Subscriber having more trees than he wishes to set out, will dispose of two or three hundred of the following kinds:—

DWARF PEARS.

Duchesse,	Lawrence,
Bourre Diel,	Bartlet,
Van Mons,	Moore's Pound,
Angora,	Chaptal,
Lwans Orange,	Louise Bon,
Vicar of Winkfield,	Stevens' Genesee,
Cattilac,	Madeleine,
Verte Longue and others.	

CHERRIES—BOTH STANDARD AND DWARF.

Kirtland's varieties, such as

Kirtland's Mary,	Osceola,
Kirtland's Mammoth,	Powhatten,
Black Hawk,	Governor Wood,
Pontiac,	Cleveland Bigarreu and others.
Red Jacket,	
Joc-o-sot,	

These trees are of large growth, with fruit buds developed, will bear first year.

Prices of Pear and Cherry, 50 to 75 cents, according to size and

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Scissorings.

ENDEAVOR to have a comely grace in holding thy peace, and a lively force in speaking.

"UNION is not always strength," as the sailor said when he saw the purser mixing his rum with water.

GOOD sense is the father of Wit, Truth his grandfather, and Good Humor his boon companion.

THE time young men generally entertain notions of marriage, is exactly when they have no more need of wives, than a dog has of a spare tail.

DURING the present Napoleon's reign, the French have constructed railways to the extent of more than 4,500 miles.

"LOOK here, Pete," said a knowing darkey, "don't stand dar on de railroad!" "Why, Joe?" "Kase if de cars see dat mouf of yous, dey tink it am de depot, and run rite in."

IN the United States there are six thousand brokers and six thousand barbers, but the census does not tell which class does the most shaving.

A WESTERN editor thinks Hiram Powers is a great swindler, because he chisseled a Greek girl out of a block of marble.

A LOVING husband at St. Louis, recently telegraphed to his wife as follows:

"What have you got for breakfast, and how is the baby?"

The answer came back, "Buckwheat cakes and the measles."

AT a late celebration the following "dry" toast was given, (the author of which got buttered when he got home:) "The press—the pulpit—the petticoats—the three ruling powers of the day. The first spreads knowledge, the second spreads morals, and the last spreads considerably."

YOU must persuade a child to place confidence in you, if you wish to form an open and upright character; you can not terrify it into habits of truth.

What is fashion? A beautiful envelope for mortality, presenting a glittering and polished exterior, the appearance of which gives no certain indication of the real value of what is contained therein.

THERE is one thing that the most successful man rarely succeeds in—and that is in making others forgive him his success.

A MERCHANT in a certain city, who died suddenly, left in his desk a letter to one of his correspondents. His sagacious clerk, a son of Erin, seeing it necessary to send the letter, wrote at the bottom, "Since writing the above I have died."

A FUNNY writer advises that when your friends are laid up with rheumatism, always press them to come over and take tea with you. While such acts of kindness entail to expense, they procure for you a larger reputation for sympathy and neighborly kindness. With proper discrimination, there is nothing that pays a better profit than "goodness of heart."

CHERISH patience as your favorite virtue. Always keep it about you. You will find use for it oftener than for all the rest.

WE heard a good Methodist preacher once "go on" in this way: "As I was riding along once on one of those beautiful Western prairies, with my dear old wife, who has since gone to heaven in a buggy."

TOM—"Don't you think some werses would touch her, Charley—a beautiful poem?"—Charley—"Oh, hang your werses, Tom. If you want to enjoy life, drop poetry and the gals altogether, and jine a fire company."

IT is said that chickens of a new breed called "Ecliptendean" are being introduced into this country. Instead of feathers, they are covered with fine hair like that of lapdogs, very white, soft and beautiful, and have curious red ornaments on their heads.

NEVER forget the kindness which others do for you, nor remind others of the kindness which you do for them.

LABOR to be rich in grace. A little star yields but a little light, and a little grace will yield but a little comfort; but great measures of grace will yield a man not only a heaven hereafter, but also a heaven of joy here. Divine comfort is a choice flower, a precious jewel, and only to be found in their bosoms who are rich in grace.

"MY dear," inquired a young wife of her husband, as she reached up her rosy little mouth to be kissed on his return from business, "have you seen the magnificent set of walnut furniture which the Jenkinses have bought?" "Hem, no, my love, but I have seen the bill, which quite satisfies me."

A BACHELOR merchant's advice in selecting a wife—"Get hold of a piece of calico that will *wash*."

THE amount of lager beer drunk per annum in the city of Milwaukie, is estimated at 25,000 barrels.

THAT was a bit of a wag who said, "When my wife was very sick I called in an Allopathic physician; she got no better. I then called a Homœopathic, and she mended a little; one day he broke his leg and couldn't come at all, then she got well."

DR. South says: "The tale bearer and the hearer should be hanged up together—the former by the tongue, and the latter by the ear."

SOME persons are always noting signs, a few of which we will interpret: To hear a death-watch, denotes there is a little insect near you. A ringing in your ear denotes that you have taken cold. To see strange sights or hear dismal sounds, is a sign there is something to cause them, or that your head or nervous system is disordered. To have frightful dreams, is a sign that you ate too much for supper. To see an apparition, or to be bewitched, is an incontestible evidence that you are either feverish, or lacking common sense.

AN editor of a paper lately informed his readers that the ladies always pulled off their left stocking last. This, as may be supposed, created some stir among his fair readers, and while in positive terms they denied the statement, they insisted that he had no business to know it, even if such were the fact, and pronounced him no gentleman. He proves it, however, by a short argument. "When one stocking is pulled off, there is another left on; pulling off this is taking the left stocking off last."

THE sensibility of the nerve of smelling is blunted and perverted by all irritating odors and substances. Hence, those who would reserve all the senses which God has given them, should avoid snuff, smelling salts, &c. A good smell is necessary to a good taste, and is manifest to those who have been troubled much with cold in the head.

PLATFORM SCALES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR RAILROADS, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

☞ Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years. ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon streets,
Sebt. 7, 1859–3m. PHILADELPHIA.

BUFFALO ROBES,
BY THE BALE OR ROBE, AT
GEORGE F. WOMRATH'S, Nos. 415 and 417 Arch streets, PHILAD'A. Also, a large assortment of LADIES' FANCY FURS, of own manufacture.

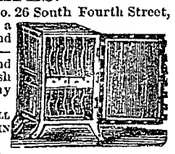
N. B.—The highest price paid for all kinds of *SHIPPING FURS.* [Sept. 28, '59–3m.]

GROCERY STORE.—The undersigned having opened out opposite the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad depot, in Huntingdon, is determined to sell all articles usually kept in Grocery Stores, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR APPROVED COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

FRANCIS B. WALLACE.
Huntingdon, Aug. 10, 1859.

SALAMANDER SAFES.



EVANS & WATSON, No. 26 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, have on hand a large assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Salamander Safes.—Also, Iron Doors for Banks and Stores, Iron Shutters, Iron Sash all makes of Locks, equal to any made in the United States.

FIVE SAFES IN ONE FIRE. ALL COME OUT RIGHT, WITH CONTENTS IN GOOD CONDITION.

THE SALAMANDER SAFES OF PHILADELPHIA AGAINST THE WORLD.

EVANS & WATSON

Have had the surest demonstration in the following certificate that their manufacture of Salamander Safes has at length fully warranted the representations which have been made of them as rendering an undoubted security against the terrific element:

Philadelphia, April 12th, 1856.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON—Gentlemen—It affords us the highest satisfaction to state to you, that owing to the very protective qualities of two of the Salamander Safes which we purchased of you some few months since, we saved a large portion of our jewelry, and all our books, papers, &c., exposed to the calamitous fire in Ranstead Place, on the morning of the 11th instant.

When we reflect that these Safes were located in the fourth story of the building we occupied, and that they fell subsequently into a heap of burning ruins, where the vast concentration of heat caused the brass plates to melt, we cannot but regard the preservation of their valuable contents as most convincing proof of the great security afforded by your Safes.

We shall take much pleasure in recommending them to men of business as a sure reliance against fire.

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO., *Jewelers.*
Who have purchased six large Safes since.
August 3, 1859–1y.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

MARSHALL'S PATENT SHOEMAKER'S ASSISTANT LAST HOLDER.

This machine is designed to hold *a Boot* or *Shoe* of every size, and also in every desired position, for Pegging, Sewing, Paring Off, Buffing, Setting up Edges, &c., thus rendering it unnecessary for the Operator to hold his work either in his hands, upon his knees, or against his breast. He can stand or sit at pleasure. It has also a Lap-Iron attached. The whole apparatus is strong, durable, light, compact and portable.

By the use of this machine, the business in question is greatly facilitated, and also rendered one of the most healthful and pleasant occupations among the mechanical arts.

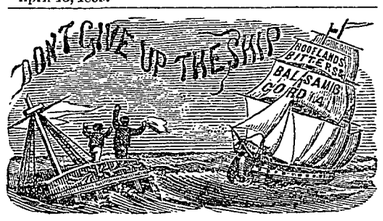
The above Invention needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE BY
T. W. MAYHEW,
Lancaster City, Pa.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜
June 8, 1859–6m.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.



MEDICAL SCIENCE. The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, Why should *you* discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you?* Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.
May 11, 1859–1y.

J. BRICKER'S
BRICKER'S
J. BRICKER'S
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

JACKSON HOTEL,
RAILROAD STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Travelers, and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. [April 6, '59.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.

The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

BLANK BOOKS
Of any size or pattern not upon our shelves, will be furnished to order at City prices. Call at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have just opened our *New Watch, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware Establishment,* at No. 622 MARKET street, where we offer *Wholesale and Retail,* at the lowest *Cash Prices,* a large and very choice stock of every description of goods usually kept in a first class Watch and Jewelry Store.

We hope by untiring efforts to accommodate and please not only to retain all our former patrons, but merit and secure a large accession to the same.

Every description of *Diamond Work* and other *Jewelry,* made to order at short notice.

☞ *All goods warranted to be as represented.*

☞ Particular attention given to the *repairing of Watches and Jewelry* of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 MARKET street, *South Side,* PHILAD'A.

N. B.—We will continue our Old Store, No. 148 North *Second* street, for a short time only.
August 3, 1859–3m.

THE PARIS MANTILLA AND CLOAK EMPORIUM,
No. 708 Chestnut street, *above Seventh,* PHILADELPHIA.

The subscribers invite the attention of *Ladies,* to their Stock of there Elegant Garments, of which being a *specialty,* they are enabled to offer the most complete assortment in the city.

They will open in the course of *September* and *October,* their IMPORTATIONS consisting of
EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS,
HANDSOME BEAVER CLOAKS,
OPERA CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
and elegant specimens of Home Manufacture, will be added to their Stock EVERY MORNING THROUGH THE SEASON.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
No. 708 Chestnut street, (above 7th.,) PHILAD'A.
August 31, 1859–3m.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT THE
MAMMOTH STORE!!

J. BRICKER has returned from the East with a tremendous Stock of Goods. They are upon the shelves in his New Rooms, on Hill street, near M'Ateer's Hotel; ready for customers.

His Stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, GENERALLY,
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE,
CROCKERY AND CEDARWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

And everything to be found in the most extensive stores.

His Stock is New and of the Best, and the public are invited to call and examine, free of charge.
Huntingdon, June 1, 1859.

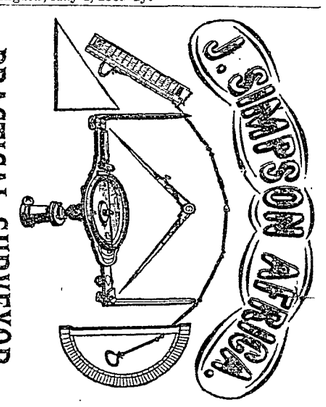
NEW MARBLE YARD
IN HUNTINGDON,
ON MIFFLIN STREET, BETWEEN SMITH AND FRANKLIN.

JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.

TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

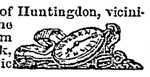
He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Huntingdon, May 4, 1859–1y.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.
J. W. DUTCHER,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon, vicinity, and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in the room formerly occupied by Levi Westbrook, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.



WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired in the best workmanlike manner.

His stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY is of the best. All of which he will dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally, are requested to give him a call and examine his stock. [March 2, 1859.]

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, *WATCHES*

and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

VARNISH! VARNISH!!
ALL KINDS, *warranted good,* for sale at
BROWN'S Hardware Store,
April 28, 1858—tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BLASTING POWDER and SAFETY-FUSE, for sale low, at the Hardware Store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ST. VINCENT AND VISITATION MANUALS, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

J. BRICKER'S Mammoth Store is the place to get the worth of your money, in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New Styles—Prices from $50 to $125. Extra Charge of $5 for Hemmers.

495 Broadway,.....New York.
730 Chestnut street,.....Philadelphia.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works *for one cent an hour,* and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the the following

TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a-half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—*Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.*

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—*Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.*

"I have used a GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—*Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.*

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."—*Robert Boorman, New York.*

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities of *beauty, strength and simplicity,* are invaluable."—*J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.*

Extract of a letter from THOS. R. LEAVITT, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 12, 1858:

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'"—*Prof. North.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—*Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—*Deary Brothers, Altisonia, Tenn.*

"If used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one 'three score years and ten,' and never get out of fix."—*John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have had your Machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—*Maggie Aimison, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better than the best hand-sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—*Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—*Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in use in my family, and find it invaluable. I can confidently recommend it to all persons in want of a machine."—*G. T. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in certifying to the utility of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. I have used one on almost every description of work for months, and find it much stronger and better in every respect than work done by hand."—*Mrs. D. W. Wheeler, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—*Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.*

"Our two machines, purchased from you, do the work of twenty young ladies. We with pleasure recommend the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine to be the best in use."—*N. Stillman & Co., Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine works admirably. I think the stitch and work far superior to that of any Sewing Machine I ever saw. On fine work, I think the Machine would be hard to beat."—*J. W. Davie, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I find the Machine easily managed, very durable, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who wish convenience, economy, and pleasure."—*Mrs. F. Titus, Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have given such satisfaction that we cheerfully recommend them to all who wish a good and substantial Sewing Machine. It executes work with much care and speed, and more finely than any other machine I have seen."—*Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It affords me much pleasure to say, that the Machine works well; and I do not hesitate to recommend it as possessing all the advantages you claim for it. My wife is very much pleased with it, and we take pleasure in certifying to this effect."—*R. C. Brinkley, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It gives me pleasure to find the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine giving so much satisfaction. I have it in constant use, and find it all that could be desired. It is the most simple and durable machine in use, and I heartily recommend it."—*F. M. White, Memphis, Tenn.*

"Having seen, examined, and used many other kinds of Sewing Machines, I feel free to say, that the Grover & Baker Machines are far superior to all others in use."—*M. Francios Seltz, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I consider my Sewing Machine invaluable, and would not take five times its cost, if I could not supply its place. With it I can do all my family sewing in about one-fourth the time I could with my hands."—*M. J. Scott, Nashville, Tenn.*

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

A LOCAL AGENT WANTED.

February 16, 1859.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

RENEWING HIS STOCK.
Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of
D. P. GWIN.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

JAMES M. GREEN,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

EVANS, WALSH & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.
Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden's.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS,
Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

W. & H. WILLIAMS,
Proprietors of the Franklin House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. W. DUTCHER,
Watchmaker and repairer, and dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist,
SHADE GAP, Huntingdon couny, Pa.
November 11, 1857.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

JAMES BRICKER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

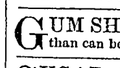
OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
ISENBERG & CONNOR, are prepared to furnish all orders for ALE, promptly. Address Isenberg & Connor, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [Dec. 8, 1858.]

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.



COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

HARDWARE!
A Large Stock, just received, and for sale at
BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's. Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE MAMMOTH STORE
Is the place for Latest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods.

GROCERIES
Of all kinds at STROUS' Cheap Store.

LADIES DRESS GOODS!
A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

CLOTHING!
A new arrival for Spring and Summer, at STROUS Cheap Store. Call and be fitted. [March 31, 1858.

GROCERIES,
Of the best, always ready for customers, at
J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD'S Patent Extension Skirts, for sale only by
FISHER & McMURTRIE.

MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Linen Shirt Fronts, Ready Made Shirts, White & Fancy, Collars, &c.; very cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

INKS.
A superior article of writing Inks for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PLEASE YOUR CHILDREN!
Call at LEWIS' NEW BOOK STORE, where you will find a choice selection of new and interesting books for children.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

OSGOOD'S Series of School Books, For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY!
A large assortment of the most popular and interesting books of the day, just received and for sale at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
of any kind, will be furnished to order at lowest City Cash Prices.
Violin and Guitar strings, Bridges, Keys, Rosin, &c., &c. Also—Instruction Books for the Piano, Melodeon, Violin, &c., &c., for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

SUGAR, from 9 to 15 cents, at
S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY.

FOR EVERYBODY.
TRY THE NEW STORE,
On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

LIVERY STABLE.—

The undersigned would announce to the people of Huntingdon, and the rest of mankind, that he has purchased the entire Livery Stock of Wm. Williams, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call. His stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., are complete for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable prices.
JAMES BRICKER.
P. MCATEER, Agent.
Huntingdon, Dec. 29, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs